Tropico Interurban Sentinel

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1911 NO 40

Tropico Mercantile Company

EVERY TIME you see a smile catch it, and be happy.

BUTTER! BUTTER! The Best Value, the Best Quality and the Best Price is our Imperial Creamery Co. Butter—made every day from fresh Sterilized Cream. Be sure you get ..Imperial Creamery Co. Butter. There are many imitations. OUR'S is Fresh Creamery Butter, not storage.
Friday and Saturday, our price .....35c lb.
We have Storage Butter..30c lb.

CANNED PEAS! We have several grades.
Our Early Junes are 10c; 3 cans for 25c.
Our Beauty Brand is 10c can
Our Aster Brand is 2 cans for 25c.
Newmark Extras are 20c can

CANNED
Peaches, Best Yellow Freestones, 20c can.
Apricots, peeled 30c can.
Bartlett Pears, 25c can.
Pineapple (The Best) 25c can

ORANGES! New Nevels, 35c dozen.
Ripe Olives. Nice large ones, 25c quart.
Fancy Celery, 7c head.
Nice large Cauliflower, 2 for 15c
Carrots, Beets, Turnips, 3 bunches for 10c.

SOAPS. Fels Naptha Rub-no-more, Ivory, Fairy—in fact all ..the Best 5c Soaps are 6 for 25c here—this is not special but it's our regular price.

Demonstration of Sperry's full line of Cereals, all next week. Call and sample them.

Best MIXED NUTS 20c lb.
RAISINS! Table fruit 15c lb.
Imported Smyrna Figs 25c lb.
Fard Dates, 20c lb.; 2 lb. for 35c
Cape Cod Cranberries, the Best 12c quart.

TEA! We have an exceptionally fine quality Japan at 70c lb. You will be surprised at the flavor and value.
Coffees. Try Chase and Sanborn's next time—40c lb.
Flaked Hominy—A wholesome nutritious, quick cooker, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Buckwheat Flour! Genuine Eastern, 5c lb.
Log Cabin Maple Syrup in Cans, pints, 25c; quarts 45c; ½ gallon, 80c; 1 gallon, $1.50.

FRUIT CAKE! A rich delicious quality 35c lb.

Lanterns for a dark night priced low, 50c, 60c and $1.00.

CANNED Corn! Western quality. 3 cans for 25c.
A Main product, 2 cans for 25c

We have a new large supply of OIL CLOTHING, HATS AND GLOVES, etc.

Ladies Home Journal Quarterly is now in; 20c each.
Gents' heavy Jersey rubbed underwear, 50c garment.
Bishop's Ginger Snaps, 10c lb.; regular, 15c.
Bishop's Graham Fruit Crackers, 3 pkgs. for 25c.
All Bishop's 10c pkg. Cookies, 3 for 25c Friday and Saturday.

ALL OUR ADVERTISEMENTS are intended as a special invitation to you, personally. We want you to come here, see our stock. We want you to get acquainted with us, and what we are trying to do for you in our many lines of merchandise. You'll always find the Best here, priced low.

TROPICO Mercantile Co.

Cor. San Fernando Road and Central Avenue

Telephones
Glendale 19 Home 524

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Fresh shipment of Beef Scraps. Just a little better than you ever used 6 pounds for 25c. or 13 pounds for 50c. at Seymour's.

Miss Marguerite Dixon, of Spokane, Washington, is the house guest of Mrs. J. C. Carter.

Mr. Seward is back on his old home place on Moore avenue, after a few months on his ranch in the mountains.

Mr. John Fishel and Miss Addie Hopkins, late of Santa Barbara, were the week end guests of Mr. Charles Fishel and family.

Thanksgiving dinner at the home of Mrs. Charles Fishel last week. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. La Moyne, Miss Addi Hopkins, John Fishel and other members of Mr. Fishel's family.

WANTED—Gardening and House cleaning by the day or month. In or out of door work. Call at 117 So. San Fernando Road. Sunset phone Glendale 406.

At Seymour's you will find everything for poultry; roup cure that cures, lice powder that kills, Eggmore for more eggs, little chick feed and scratch feed none better.

Ask the man at Seymour's about the $1.00 Buggy Whip he gives away.

G. E. Martin, late of San Pedro, is employed in Tropico Market and has located in Tropico with his family at 1320 (old number) on the San Fernando road.

A model of convenience and beauty is the residence newly finished of M. S. Romich at eleventh and Virginia place, in the Young Tract. The white brick used in the brick work of its construction is a special feature and very much admired.

The smoke seen rising a little to the east of Central avenue well up toward the mountains Saturday was from the burning of O. C. Logan's bungalow, occupied by M. T. Russell. The cause of the fire was the explosion of an oil burner.

Mr. J. D. Seymour who came to Tropico from Denver, Colorado about a year ago, very much out of health has had his youth restored and become one of the city's most active and progressive business men—in the poultry line—for which an experience of twenty years has thoroughly fitted him.

China Nest Eggs; 5 for 10c, or 20c per dozen, at Seymour's.

OH YOU

Turkey dinner at 114 South San Fernando road.

It will pay least and fill you with satisfaction to stop and get your turkey dinner at the Mission Dining Parlor; seats for all.

As soon as the Los Angeles City election is over and things quiet down again, the matter of opening up, paving, grading and sidewalking Brand boulevard from the Tropico city limits through to a connection with Lake Shore avenue, will be taken up and pushed to completion at an early day.

IN MEMORIAM

Lizzie A. Eshelman who for 46 years, was the devoted wife of M. W. Eshelman, passed over November 26 and was laid to rest in Forest Lawn Cemetery at noon of the 28th. The services were conducted by Rev. A. M. White, of Glendora in the church of the Brethren. She was the mother of Mrs. J. W. Keefer of Covina; Mrs. O. W. Lehmer, of Merced; Mrs. J. E. Kindig of Redondo; Mrs. O. C. Langfield, of Morgan Hill; Mr. W. H. Eshelman, of Soldiers Home; Mr. Alvin A. Eshelman, of Livingston; all of California, and Mr. Herbert Eshelman of North Yakama, Washington. The youngest son died in infancy. Mrs. Eshelman was noted for her quiet and pious demeanor and noble motherly qualities. She died triumphant in the Christian faith.

We propose in the interest of Tropico's public school system that steps be taken for the acquisition of the Stepper Block for the site of both a Grammar School of enlarged capacity and a completely appointed High School—on the order of a university.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Whether the Cities of Tropico and Glendale Shall or Shall Not Become Consolidated

AT AN ADJOURNED REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF TROPICO, NOV. 6, THERE WAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING:

RESOLUTION NO. 37.

A resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, calling a Special Election to be held on the 16th Day of December, 1911, in said City to vote upon the question of consolidating the said City of Tropico with the City of Glendale; establishing an election precinct and the polling place; and appointing election officers for said election, and providing for the giving of notice thereof.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico do resolve as follows:

Section 1. A special election is hereby called to be held in the City of Tropico, upon the 16th day of December, 1911 at which special election shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the said City of Tropico the question of whether the City of Glendale and the City of Tropico shall become consolidated into one municipal corporation, to be governed in the name and as a City of the Class, to-wit, the Sixth Class, under which the said City of Glendale is now governed.

Section 2. For the purpose of holding such special election, there is hereby established a special election precinct to be known and numbered as "Special Election Precinct No. 1", the boundaries of which shall be the boundaries of the City of Tropico as they now exist; and the polling place for the holding of said election in said special Election Precinct No. 1 is hereby established and designated as CITY HALL, AT JUNCTION OF CENTRAL AVE. AND SAN FERNANDO ROAD, IN SAID CITY; and the following officers of election are hereby appointed from the registered electors of the said Special Election Precinct No 1, whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said City of Tropico, to serve as election officers in said precinct, to-wit:

Inspector, George A. Dodson; Judges, Abraham B. Noble and Wesley H. Bullis, and the entire compensation of said election officers is hereby fixed at $5.00 each.

Section 3. Upon the ballots to be used at said election there shall be printed the words "For Consolidation" and "Against Consolidation" on separate lines, and there shall be a voting square at the right and opposite to each such proposition. Electors in said City of Tropico are hereby directed to vote upon the proposition of the proposed consolidation by stamping a cross (x) in the voting square at the right of and oposite to the proposition upon said ballot for which he desires to vote. If an elector shall stamp a cross (x) in the voting square after and opposite to the printed words "For Consolidation", his vote shall be counted in favor of consolidation; if he shall stamp a cross (x) in the voting square after and opposite to the printed words "Against Consolidation" his vote shall be counted against consolidation.

Section 4. The polls for said election shall be opened at six o'clock of the morning of said day, and shall be kept open until six o'clock of the afternoon of said day, when the polls shall be closed; provided, however, that if, at the hour of closing, there are any other voters in the polling place or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after six o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote although the polls may be open when he arrives.

Except as otherwise provided in this resolution or by law the ballots used at such election and the holding and conducting of such election shall be in conformity, as near as may be, with the general laws of this state concerning general elections.

Section 5. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this resolution and shall give notice of said election by causing this resolution to be published at least once a week for four successive weeks prior to such election, in the TROPICO INTERURBAN SENTINEL, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said City of Tropico, which is hereby designated for that purpose; and by posting copies of this resoultion in three of the most public places in said City if Tropico for at least four weeks prior to said election; and no other notice of said election shall be given or required.

Adopted and approved this 6th day of November, 1911.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE
President of the Board of Trustees.

ATTEST:

S. M. STREET
(SEAL) Clerk of the City of Tropico.

City of Tropico, County of Los Angeles, California.

I, S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, at an adjourned regular meeting of the said Board held on the 6th day of November, 1911, by the following vote: Ayes, Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse and Webster. Noes, None. Absent, None.

Signed
S. M. STREET
(SEAL) City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

CASH | **Davis Grocery Co.** The Cash Store | CASH
SAN FERNANDO ROAD, TROPICO

The People of San Fernando Valley all know that the
DAVID CASH GROCERY
has been the means of reducing the high cost of living. Your money purchases its whole value in groceries at this store. No part of it goes to pay other bad accounts. Bookkeepers, solicitors and collectors.

Fancy Northern Potatoes, 12 lbs. for.....25c
Fancy Salino Potatoes, 10 lbs. for.....25c
Yellow Onions, 10 lbs. for...25c
Fancy Bell Apples, 6 lbs. for 25c
Fancy Bannanas, per dozen..20c
Postum, per pkg.....20c

Lea & Perrins Sauce.....25c
Coleman's Mustard.....15c
Bakers Cocoa.....23c
Eagle Milk 15c
Lipton's Yellow Tea.....30c
4 Big Rolls Toilet Paper....25c
6 cans Milk.....25c
6 cans Sardines.....25c
6 cans Pork and Beans.....25c

DAVIS CASH GROCERY
We handle the famous Jevne line of Bread and Pastry—none other just as good.

You will find that we do not cut the prices on a few things only, but that we sell everything on the closest possible margin.

BUTTER
Our Danish Creamery and Clover Bloom are the very best.
Danish Creamery, 2 lbs.....75c Clover Bloom, per lb.....30c

SUNSET PHONE 288 | HOME 438

Horse Blankets
$1.25 AND UP

LAP ROBES

WHIPS, SWEAT PADS

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Frank B. McKenney & Son

Sunset 521-J

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Livery and Boarding Stable
TROPICO AVENUE WEST OF SAN FERNANDO ROAD

LAUNDRY HORSES. DELIVERY HORSES AND GENTLE DRIVING HORSES FOR LADIES AT REDUCED RATES.

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to your friends on Thanksgiving day. We offer you something even more delicious every day in the year. It is a glass of sparkling soda from our fountain. Com in and have a glass to day. When you have finished the big glassful, you'll have to admit it was the finest drink you ever enjoyed.

STORY'S PHARMACY
Both Phones

Forest Lawn Cemetery

A Memorial Park under perpetual care nestling among the foothills of Tropico.

City Office
Trust and Savings Building
Los Angeles

Cemetery Office
Glendale & San Fernando Road
Tropico Both Phones

Office Phones: Home Glendale 6 2; Sunset Glendale 49

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Mill Work of All Kinds a Specialty

Careful Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

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Printing Done Quickly

When Ordered From Us

We can do anything in the JOB PRINTING LINE, either PLAIN or IN COLORS with the MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

We Shall Move into the New Gabaig Block within a few days.

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Tropico Shaving Parlor

J. F. HARRIS, PROP

All Work Guaranteed Firstclass.

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HOUSE MOVING

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HOUSES, BARNS, WIND-MILLS and Structures of every description, moved on short notice.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
FRANK E. BEYEA
(Successor to C. Fishel)
1426 West 5th Street, West Glendale

ATTENTION!

NORMAL INSTRUCTORS!

It may interest you to know that we are conducting a special course of penmanship for normal instructors, who desire to acquire a free, graceful, and practical manner of writing.

Reasonable rates and sure results.

LET US TALK IT OVER WITH YOU.

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OMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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Local Express Work

Phones: Sunset 291 Home 523
Headquarters
Tropico Meat Market
H. G. VANMETER

The Cash SHOE STORE

We have just laid in a new line of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Shoes. A good stock of Men's Work Shoes

REPAIRING. A SPECIALTY

F R. JONES, Tropico

The next move is for a ten-cent flat-rate fare on the Los Angeles Inter-Urban line to and from Tropico avenue—a round trip rate of 15 cents, and the same fare to Tropico as to Casa a commutation rate in proportion. Verdugo is not fair.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. C. BURCH
Office with Sentinel, Tropico Bank Building.
Attention give to Real Estate, Insurance and Collections
Tropico - - - - - - - - - - Cal

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Legal Papers Carefully Drawn
1154 Cypress Street
Office: Sunset 346-J Res. 348-I

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Attorney-at-Law, Notary.
Office, 219 Coulter Bldg., Los Angeles
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Residence: 1265 Blanche Ave., Tropico

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Resident Agent
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OPPORTUNITY COLUMN

Equity in 5-room bungalow. Lot 40x 140. Income. Value $1800;; equity, $660.

Also, 5-room California house. Lot 40x140; value $1300; equity, $800.

Also 5-room cottage. Lot 40x140. value $2400. Equity $1300.

Also long lease of Fish and Chowder House, with restaurant license. Good location; fine opportunity for two active young men.

Will trade for country property or will sell cheap. 122 East Court St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Trade with the Davis Grocery Co. Pay cash and save money.

Money to loan on good security. Inquire of J. E. Shuey, City Hall, Tropico. Phone, Glendale 24-R.

We sharpen lawn mowers and scissors, file saws and do general repairing. Pioneer Repair Shop, 115 So. San Fernando Road, Sunset 292-J.

WANTED—Your hats made good as new if left with me, I will guarantee satisfaction. Cleaned and blocked O. E. Burch, Sentinel Office.

In addition to their regular delivery service, the Tropico Meat Market will put on a meat wagon in a few days.

For home made sausage of the most excellent quality, call up Tropico Market.

Fresh meats of the very best cuts at Tropico market.

The Aqueduct

SYNOPSIS OF LECTURE BY WM. MULHOLLAND

Delivered Before the Women's City Club, on "The Aqueduct."

Reported by Mary H. Gridley

When Mrs. Andrew S. Lobingier, president of the Women's City Club in Los Angeles, introduced Mr. William Mulholland, who has been for over 30 years the City Engineer, she said: "Mr. Mulholland is a man who is not a talker, but a doer!"

Mr. Mulholland said, in part: "This talk has no relation to politics, or city candidates. I avail myself of this opportunity to speak on the aqueduct to those who really desire to learn. Some people say, "But engineers who come to Los Angeles, marvel that we have been able to get water for so many people as we have, in a country where it is so dry."

"The condition, with regard to our water supply, has been 15.67 inches for the last three years. After a period of seven dry years, we had seven wet years, in the times which have passed. Any time, during the last three or four years, we have been "bailing the water from the bottom of the barrel," and we have had to think very seriously of the water supply for the future.

"I admit that the city of Los Angeles has grown faster than I ever anticipated and the water supply is becoming low, therefore we began to feel assured that other methods would have to be found by which Los Angeles could be supplied with necessary water.

"We then began to investigate the Owens river and found we must depend on that, in the future, for our water supply."

Mr. Mulholland, at this time, showed pictures of the lakes which supply the Owens river with water; he had many slides and the pictures were fine. He said: "One hundred and fifty lakes drain down into the Owens river; the aqueduct passes along the valley near the chain of Sierra Nevada mountains." (The next picture showed the Owens river near the intake gate of the aqueduct.) "Some prominent men have been knockers of the aqueduct and have tried to prevent the sale of the bonds.

"Claiming many things regarding the matter, which are not true, the canal itself, as a development proposition, has paid for itself. Cottonwood and Vision creeks form the big power from which the aqueduct is developed. We have dug through great boulders, in the development of the canal, some weighing from six to eight tons.

"The Hawei canal reservoir is 32 feet wide. The Jawbone canyon is 8100 feet long. The aqueducts passes from one canyon to another, making it a very expensive proposition to dig it. We have one hundred and eleven tunnels, making 43½ miles of tunnels, and there are eleven siphons on the job. We have cement mills and have made ten million barrels of cement for this great work.

"No one knows who is to get the water as yet; it is left in the hands of a competent committee who are studying the matter very carefully. The land is to be divided into districts and each district will share in the expense of the enterprise.

"The 'old pueblo o. Los Angeles' was formerly the water supply. All of the water which was formerly used for irrigating purposes, is now used for domestic supply.

"Would the city be absurd enough to leave the Owens river supply up in 'the Owens river country,' or bring it down to the city to supplement the supply which is so greatly needed. Since our first plans were proposed, the city of Los Angeles has had two annexations.

"The end of the aqueduct is to be in the San Fernando valley; it is the nearest path by which to bring it to us. The reservoir is being built by the 'Public Service Commission' and water can be carried to any point, where it is needed by pipes for the purpose.

"The reservoir that is now being built is on land owned by the city for a period of three and one-half years. Every one knows that the city of Los Angeles owns the water and she alone has the right to dispose of it. All of the land lying to the east is owned by hardworking farmers. In the Cahuenga valley the land is owned by large private owners.

"Where are we going with this water that some one does not own the land? The city will not give water for nothing, but will sell water if it is to the best interest of the city to do so. If not, we will drink it ourselves.

"If San Fernando wants water, they must pay for it and can have it by the city putting in larger pipes to supply them. We hear much gossip about the distribution of the Owens river water. There will be competent committees among whom are lawyers, to settle this matter. They will make a report where the water is to be placed and in what quantities, then the engineers will do the work and prepare for the water and when it gets here.

"We have 80 per cent of the aqueduct built now and we have built this eighty per cent for 80 per cent of the money allotted to it. We have accelerated the work. So much, that we hope to get it done sooner than it was at first planned. We are quite certain the water will be here in the spring of 1913.

"We are now using every bit of the water we have, and have been using it for the past three years. We need th aqueduct and must have it! Go up on Hollywood peak and look around the country; you will see what an immense area is not cultivated because of lack of water. It is an enormous one, and every acre of productive land is a help to this country, but we cannot produce without water. Do not let any one fool you into a belief that we do not need the Owens river water. We need it now and will need it more as our city grows, and it will add to the glory and prosperity of this country."

GLASSELL PARK NOTES

By Marguerite Lois Lyons

Mrs. P. S. Helvie who has been the house guest of her sister, Mrs. R. A. Foster, for the past two weeks, left Thursday for her home in Ontario.

Mr. F. S. Illo sold a beautiful six-room bungalow on Torthorwald avenue, last week to Mrs. O. B. Guthrie.

The young people of Glassell Park, who are interested in the singing services of the Trinity M. E. church, will be glad to know that on December 3rd it will be at the home of Miss Howell, 634 West 34th street.

Mrs. R. L. Coates, of Moss avenue, had as luncheon guest last Thursday, Mrs. J. C. Painter of San Bernardino.

Mrs. M. B. Gardner, of Torthorwald avenue, entertained Mrs. O. G. Mechem, of Long Beach, last Friday.

Mrs. Douglas Hollingsworth of Eagle Rock, spent Monday with Mrs. W. E. Woodhams and Mrs. G. W. Lyons.

Mrs. H. W. Boyd, of Los Angeles, spent Wednesday with Mrs. P. S. Helvie and Mrs. R. A. Foster, of Torthorwald avenue.

Little Miss Adah Moore was a guest at a birthday party last Saturday, given by Mrs. Lester S. Moore for her little daughter, Barbara.

Mrs. I. M. Edmunds had as dinner guests Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. W. Turley Talbert of Los Angeles.

Mrs. M. B. Gardner and Mrs. Waage spent Wednesday with Mrs. John Tudball, of Morton avenue, Los Angeles.

The local improvement association of Glassell Park will hold its next meeting Tuesday, December 5th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patterson, 39 Estara avenue. All residents cordially invited.

The Jewell City Press has reached the age of legal maturity. It became a yearling on Tuesday—52 being the number of bright and newsy weekly editions it has to its credit. The Press is a Jewel of the first water, and richly Chased.

The City of Tropico persues the even tenor of its way heedless of the strife that is going on over the question of its destiny as a free and independent city.

The consolidationists have had their say in the columns of the Sentinel and on the authority of their Campaign Committee we may state that it is their "full say." So that our readers may judge for themselves whether the "allegations of the complaint" are sufficient to constitute a cause for overthrowing home rule for the City of Tropico and turning its interests, privileges and franchises over to the City of Glendale. It should be remembered that the City of Glendale i snot asking us to do this. The petition for it did not originate with citizens of Glendale, but with citizens of Tropico, not for the reason, however, that they love Glendale more but that they love Tropico less—with nothing more substantial than empty sentiment to build upon.

ARE YOU INSURED

Against accident, old age and death? If not call up C. H. Cushing, 281 J, corner of Park and Glendale avenue and find out how to become a member of The Fraternal Brotherhood. By virtue of a special dispensation for a short time, new members can come in for a nominal initiation fee.

Don't delay. Get the best of protection and belong to one of the best social orders of the valley.

Meetings every friday in K. of P. hall, Brand boulevard.

All persons of good character and sound health between the ages of 18 and 54 are eligible. Twenty-nine new members initiated within the last month.

Sunset 201 J Home 334

Pulliam Undertaking Company

Claud O. Pulliam, Prop.

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919-921 W. Fourth Street
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

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CLEANING, PRESSING AND DYEING

Prompt and Satisfactory Service Our Motto

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Glendale, Cal.

The Store For You

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings

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528 South Main Street Near P. E. Depot LOS ANGELES, CAL.

For the Most Reasonable and Artistc Styles of Landscape Gardening and Home Beautifying

ALSO INSTRUCTIONS ALONG SUCH LINES—CALL ON

W. A. RANGER

1166 Cypress St. TROPICO
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By day light over the "Road of a Thousand Wonders." 13½ hours of luxurious sightseeing. Leaves Los Angeles 8 a.m. Arrives San Francisco 9:30 p.m.

"THE LARK," via Coast Line, 13½ hours by night. Leaves Los Angeles 8 p.m. Arrives San Francisco 9:30 a.m.

"THE OWL," via Valley Line.
14 hours by night. Arrives San Francisco 8:08 a.m. Table d'hote dinner, $1.00. Leaves Los Angeles 6 p.m.

ALL EXCLUSIVELY FIRST-CLASS.
Trains for first-class and tourist travel:

The "COASTER," via Coast Line.
Another daylight train. Leaves Los Angeles 8:10 a.m.

SUNSET EXPRESS, Coast Line.
Leaves Los Angeles 6:15 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO PASSENGER.
Via Valley Line. Leaves Los Angeles 7:30 p.m. and 9:20 p.m.

ALL PROTECTED BY AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Dining Car Service Unexcelled.

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Southern Pacific

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YOUR NEXT DAY OFF

?

THERE ARE MANY SPOTS ON THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC YOU HAVE NOT YET SEEN A GREAT VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM.

Beaches
Mountains
Canyons
Valleys

A Particular Place
FOR YOUR PARTICULAR SELF

PACIFIC ELECTRIC
COMFORT - SPEED - SAFETY

ATTENTION VOTERS OF TROPICO

The Committee for Consolidation, presents for your consideration the following arguments and facts:

Come, let us reason together; this is but a matter of business sense and ought not to be considered from the view point of personality, jealousy or prejudice; the statement by either side that those who may be opposed in opinion and sentiment are grafters, traitors, one time hobos, and generally reprehensible, may do for passing sound and fury but can bring no right and lasting conviction.

Like sensible people let us reason this thing out together without malice or recrimination, for the greatest good to the greatest number; then when the votes are counted there will be no bitterness or hostility but harmony and unity of purpose.

We ought to have thoughts that go beyond our own door yard, our street, our block, our immediate vicinity.

Co-operation and reciprocation make the home, the city, and the world worth living in. As you hope for peace let the dead past rest in peace, and look only to what the future ought to yield us of progress and prosperity.

It is the season of Thanksgiving; and Christmas cheer is just ahead with its remembrance of "Peace on earth, good will towards men," then let us settle this matter as members of one family each of whom is looking only to the welfare of all.

Some of these clear mornings or afternoons go out to the east end of Cypress street and climb the hill; look out over this lovely valley, filling up with pleasant homes and mark if you can where it breaks into seperate communities, with different aspirations and necessities. You wil behold a beautiful picture merging and blending into a harmonous whole, which ever way the eye may turn. Nature has offered a setting for a city beautiful, it is ours to make or mar. Come let us reason together and decide for the best.

Possibly eighty per cent of the residents of Tropico are convinced that our ultimate destiny must be annexation to, or consolidation with, Los Angeles; yet as a people we differ greatly in opinion as to the time when this union would or might be of the greatest benefit to us as a whole. It is evident to every thinking person that the time to so unite is not yet at hand, and many reasons might be advanced in support of this opinion. The vague and uncertain possibility of our receiving any benefits whatever as a recompence for the privilege of paying taxes and the assuming of an interest in the payment of Los Angeles bonds, which we have been assured we would be required to do if we should annex must cause us to carefully consider a move of this kind. If in the future we really find it necessary to use the Owens river water (and the necessity of using it is an open question), it would then be time to consider the question of annexation. It will be several years before the water is available and by that time the question of its volume and purity wil no doubt be settled. Lights, both street and domestic, street and municipal improvements, and future disposal of sewage, are all questions of vital importance to us and we can see no solution to them by annexation to Los Angeles at this time, even though the greater city was ready to accept us, which she is not.

Tropico is so situated that we have no available territory which we could annex to make the city large enough to obtain these most necessary improvements without imposing a burdensome tax levy.

The proper solution to this problem is undoubtedly by consolidation with our sister city, Glendale. Every city in the valley should, and we believe will, eventually be consolidated into one city; for by this means we would at once begin to acquire economically and satisfactorily, those improvements most necessary to us, when the need for them actually arises. By conservation of our natural and acquired resources by the rights and powers of a greater city we can attain together, what neither city could reach alone, because of the limited area from which funds must be drawn.

By consolidation with Glendale at this time Tropico has all to gain. What is out of the question for us to acquire at a reasonable cost, could be easily and certainly secured by consolidation. Our greatest need at this time is lights. We are paying an excessive minimum rate in addition to a meter charge and a high excess killowatt rate. Consolidation will give us relief quicker and at a much lower cost than can be obtained by the proposed Tropico bond issue of $20,000. The Glendale light plant is a proved success while the proposed Tropico plant is but a theory untried and unproven even by figures. Consolidawith Glendale offers the means to economize in every avenue of municipal enterprise, in number of public officials, in municipal building in municipal regulation of utilities, etc., by reason of one group of buildings and officers performing the work which is now performed by two. The principle and object aimed at by the consolidation of private enterprises is the same that would be gained by municipal consolidation—simply, economy and better service for the people. As Tropico will assume no part of the bonded indebtedness of Glendale by consolidation, there certainly seems no valid reason why we should not unite for a better and more economical future growth. Future consolidation with Los Angeles will not be retarded by consolidation with Glendale, it would rather be greatly advanced because much of the doubt and fear of the treatment we might receiv from Los Angeles would be removed, because we would then be a city of the fifth class and probably operating under a Freeholders charter, placing us in position to negotiate terms on which we would consolidate instead of simply being dictated to.

When the time comes for the establishing of a sewer system it must be done by connection with some part of the Los Angeles system, but this will not be necessary for years to come. The better regulation of interurban service, lower rates, the opening of street crossings, the coming necessity for more and better public schools must all be taken up in the near future and can be better settled with benefit to us by consolidation with Glendale than by either Tropico or Glendale alone. In union there is strength, and such strength and power consolidatiaon will give us.

Statements are being circulated as to the liability for existing bond issues, which are at variance with the facts; as will be seen by the following quotation neither city will assume any indebtedness by the proposed consolidation.

Section 4 of Act 2383, General laws, govern this as follows:

"That no property in either of the municipal corporations consolidated under the provisions of this act shall ever be taxed to pay any portion of any indebtedness or liability of any kind of the other such municipality or corporation, contracted or incurred to or existing at the time of such consolidation. The legislative body of any consolidated municipality under the provisions of this act shall provide for the payment of the indebtedness or liability of each of the municipal corporations consolidated therein and shall levy and collect the necessary taxes therefor and for that purpose and for all other purposes such consolidated municipal corporation and its officers shall be deemed the successor of such municipal corporations so consolidated and their respective officers."

THE SEWER QUESTION.

The sewer question in both Tropico and Glendale is identical, and when a sewer system becomes necessary must be taken up and acted upon. The citizens of neither Tropico nor Glendale have ever considered the matter in either of their councils, nor has the question ever been discussed in any of the civic associations of the valley.

It is premature and does not call for discussion at this time; however, some persons want to make it appear that the city of Glendale must have Tropico because she must erect septic tanks at once and wants to place them in the lower part of Tropico. If it is imperative for Glendale to at once erect septic tanks, so it is necessary for Tropico to do the same. Glendale by herself must locate her septic tanks in the lowest part of her territory on her southern boundary line, the north line of Tropico, and Tropico will have to place her system on her southern boundaries and so we will have septic tanks to the north of us and septic tanks on our southern limits. Vote for consolidation and it will mean no septic tanks at all.

We might with the same wisdom and foresight at this time bring up the matter of rapid transportation, and claim Glendale must have Tropico for a right of way for her underground or overhead railroads or for her surface cars.

It is reasonable to expect Los Angeles to have one million of inhabitants in 1920, and all these foothill cities will have grown mightily then these questions will surely come up and when the one of sewerage arises, it will have to be dealt with and we all agree that an outlet sewer to the ocean will be the only natural and logical conclusion and that must come through the City of Los Angeles.

Upon inquiry of the city engineer of Los Angeles as to the sewer question, he said the matter would have to be referred to the Board of Public Works, as in his opinion it was a question too far in the future to consider at this time.

This sewer problem alone shows, that this whole section of the Valley must become a part of the City of Los Angeles. Separate elections, for the consolidation to which city, of the different cities and parts of the valley would require a tremendous expenditure of money, while consolidation of this territory first into one city and then with Los Angeles would save the tax payers a large amount of money and time.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The charge has been made by those opposed to consolidation with Glendale, that Glendale wants Tropico for no other purpose than to bond her property in order to obtain many things Glendale would otherwise be unable to acquire. Among these the acquirement of water of which it is alleged that Glendale is destitute and Tropico has plenty.

The truth of the matter is that both places are practically in the same situation as regards water and service, with Glendale having some advantages over Tropico as to situation and supply. Out of 10,000 shares of Verdugo Canon water Tropico could command about 1700, while all the balance would be tributary to the already assured Greater Glendale at the north, and with that larger share, would go a proportionate right of development in the Verdugo Canon.

Glendale is nearer the supply and on account of extent of territory and population could at once start with a service that would pay expenses, being practically from a gravity service.

Tropico to obtain a water supply other than the service she now has, would either have to purchase the system which is now used or develop water and install a new system, or else unite with Los Angeles and wait until that city could furnish the water.

About nine-tenths of the present system is owned by the Consolidated Water Co., and the balance by numerous small holders. It lies partly in the city of Glendale, and part of the territory of Tropico is served by other plants, and such service would have to be continued unless a reservoir was built at a higher elevation than the one on Eighth street. Distance of gravity supply, poor elevation of storage and complication of ownership would render the acquirement and use of the present system for Tropico alone, a very difficult and expensive one; and the same reasons would render the regulation of its rates by the Tropico officials a slow and almost hopeless task. The installation of a new system dependent on water pumped to a proper elevation could not be done at an expense that would permit of any lower rates than we are now paying.

On account of limited population and territory Tropico could not afford to purchase Owens River water and install a system and for these same reasons Tropico alone cannot unite with Los Angeles and secure a supply of water as a part of that city.

All great enterprises of today are accomplished by consolidation and united effort; and if Tropico will unite with Glendale in the consolidation into one community of all the territory naturally served by the waters of the Verdugo Canon or any other supply that might be brought into this valley, the water problem can be solved and solved with advantage to all either by regulation of the present service of by public ownership.

VERDUGO WASH.

The claim has been made that in the event of consolidation Tropico will be taxed for the benefit of Glendale from storm waters, with no resultant benefit to Tropico.

Such a proposition is without foundation. In the first place a bond issue would be neeessary to construct safeguards against storm overflow and if the necessity for such issue were not apparent and just it would be defeated. In the second place whenever the waters of the Verdugo or Sycamore Canons become a menace, as during a long continued storm, Tropico, being at lower elevation than Glendale, would receive the bulk of the overflow of any water than might affect Glendale. In such a case, if we were a separate city as at present, the entire burden of caring for any trouble would be on us, while if we were a part of Glendale, every part of the city would bear its portion of the burden of expense.

In any event, the argument of storm damage, as an excuse for not consolidating with Glendale is baseless, for if we don't need the protection we won't be put to expnse for it, either in or out of Glendale, and if we do need it we can get it quicker and cheaper by being part of a large and wealthy community than by remaining a small, and comparatively resourceless one.

GLENDALE'S INDEBTEDNESS, BOND ISSUES AND LIGHTING PLANT.

The report has been and is being circulated that Glendale desires the consolidation with Tropico and the annexation of other territory, so that she can increase her bonding capacity and that Glendale is now bonded to the limit allowed by law and can make no more improvements until more territory is included in her boundaries.

It is also told that the Glendale Municipal Light system is a failure and we could expect no light in less than a year if at all. That our only relief is for Tropico to vote $20,000.00 bonds and install a system of our own.

As to Glendale bonds and bonding capacity valuation not including West Glendale $2,151,775.00 15 per cent capacity allowed by law, $322,766.25.

Bonds voted:

1907, Fire Apparatus	$ 5,000.00
1909, Electric Light	60,000.00
1911, City Hall and Library	18,000.00
Total	$83,000.00
Bonds redeemed and unissued:	
Fire Apparatus	$ 500.00
Electric Light:—	
Redeemed	$3,000.00
Unissued	6,000.00 9,500.00
Total outstanding	$73,500.00

As you will see that with a capacity of issuing $322,766.25 of bonds and a total bonded indebtedness of $73,500.00 Glendale can still issue $249,266.25 of bonds without taking into consideration the recent annexation of about $100,000.00 to the bonding capacity of the city; of the outstanding bonds of $73,500.00 the city is taxed for redemption and interest on the Fire and City Hall and Library funds only, and the Electric Light bonds of $51,000.00 are entirely self-sustaining as the itemized tax rates of Glendale and reports of lighting system show.

The only lighting bond tax levied was in 1909 when a levy of 26 cents was made to insure the first year's interest and bond. The rate that year was General fund, $1.00; Fire, .03; Electric Light, .26; Library, .07, a total of $1.36.

In 1910 General fund, $1.00; Fire, .03; Library, .10, a total of $1.13. In 1911, General fund, .752; Street, 218; Bonds (fire, .02; City Hall and Library, .09) .11; Library, .09, a total of $1.17.

What is the lighting system doing? The first bills were collected for November 1909 amounting to $536.05. Between then and November 1st, 1911, the bills amounted to $29,485.42 without any delinquency penalties being added. The penalties are very small.

Cash statements Nov. 1, 1910 to Oct. 31, 1911:

Receipts. Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1910.	
Operation fund	$ 250.47
Bond fund	158.85
Cash tax levy of previous year	65.06
Operation receipts, Nov. 1st, 1910, to Oct. 31st, 1911	19,522.60
Total	$19,996.99
Expenditures, maintenance and operations, Nov. 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1911	$11,466.25
Interest	2575.00
Construction and extensions	5,185.54
Redemption of bond	500.00
Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1911	270.20
Total	$19,996.99

The above statement can all be verified by anybody who will go to the City Hall records.

There is now an option held by Glendale and signed by Mr. Brand whereby Glendale can get the present lighting system of Tropico for less than $4,500.00 and the entire system in Tropico, West Glendale, North Glendale and the portion in Los Angeles city, including the sub-station for $17,576.25 and if taken over it would all become a part of the municipal plant and those now using electricity would pay their bills to the city and at the same rates as paid by the rest of the city, and street lights can be installed at once. In other words, the present lines would be utilized for immediate relief. If Tropico votes $20,000.00 bonds, what? Erect poles, string wires, connect with houses before any service could be given?

How long would it take? Mr. Brand's system would still be in the field as competition with nearly 200 consumers now connected and with opposition, the Municipal plant would have a hard time paying expenses and bonds and interest.

What would a $20,000.00 bond issue mean to Tropico with a municipal valuation of $680,000.00 and a bonding capacity of $102,000.00? $20,000.00 means $2.93 on each $100.00 valuation: on the valuation of Glendale (old city) $2,151,775.00, Tropico $680,000.00 and West Glendale Annex about $700,000.00, or a total of $3,531,775.00 bonds to the amount of $100,000.00 could be issued at $ .283 per $100.00 valuation.

Tropico school district now has bonds outstanding to the amount of $16,000.00 and would of necessity be compelled to vote another $20,000.00 or $25,000.00 within the next two years for a new school site and building. About $60,000.00 of bonds in plain sight to be assumed by $680,000.00 valuation equal to .88 per $100.00.

We cast no reflections on the present Board of Trustees but will say frankly that we believe no other board could do more, or do anything for the general benefit with the means at their disposal; and to get more money would mean a burdensome taxation that would tend to keep away settlers and to stop building by those already owning property in Tropico. Study these questions, seek information and remember we stand ready to give proof of what we say.

SCHOOL QUESTION.

The present school tax of the Tropico city school district is $1.55 per hundred valuation, of which .74 is for high school purposes and .81 is for maintaining the Grade school and caring for the bonded indebtedness.

The average daily attendance for the year closing June 1910 was 197. The average daily attendance closing June 1911 was 243, and the increase of average daily attendance for this year will equal or exceed that of either previous years, so that we may feel sure that there is only a short time ahead before we must provide more room for pupils; and when that time comes, as a matter of course, a new site will have to be obtained somewhere towards the northern limits of the district and a school house erected and equipped to care for a modern, well arranged Grade school.

This cannot be done as it should be, for less than $20,000 or $25,000; and to teach the pupils who will attend there will require a full corps of teachers whose salaries will amount to $7,000 per year. This with the expense of janitor, fuel, supplies and upkeep, will add a yearly expense for school purposes, exclusive of money for interest and redemption of bonds, of about $8,500.00; $4,500.00 of which will have to be met by additional taxation and even a larger sum than this for the first year or so, as the average attendance at the new school will not for some years at least allow an apportionment for the full number of teachers, for even now we are allowed only seven on last year's attendance.

The increase in the assessment valuations of the district will of necessity be slow, for it will take the district some time to recover the amount lost by the annexation to the city of Los Angeles of that portion of our district lying south of the city limits of Tropico.

If our district is to remain no larger than the present city limits of Tropico we cannot in the near future look for a tax levy for school purposes of less than $2.50, if we provide as we should for the education of our children and that we must certainly do.

If we should now consolidate with Glendale the expense of site, building, equipment, instruction and maintenance would be no greater while the burden would be distributed over an assessed valuation six times as great as Tropico possesses alone. The school would serve that section of Tropico where it is the most needed as well as a part of Glendale where better school facilities must soon be provided. The attendance at a school erected for the consolidated cities would be double that of either one, reducing the number of instructors per pupil and help to keep down a school tax that is even now a burden. The district would then be large enough to entitle us to a truant officer, enabling us to enforce the law and increase our average attendance while we could have the advantage of an interemdiate school without any increase and probably a reduction of taxes.

MATTERS FOR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF VOTERS ON CONSOLIDATION.

Why the Proposition Should be Voted Down

In the first place it should be borne in mind that the opponents of Tropico are seeking to change an established condition and that it is up to them to assume the burden of showing the advantages of the change. It is not enough to show merely that we shall be as well off in Glendale as in Tropico. They must show some decided material advantage to be gained by the change.

Less than a year ago this community declared decidedly against the proposition of annexing this territory to Glendale. Shortly afterwards a large majority voted for the incorporation of the city of Tropico.

Now why should a few disgruntled people insist upon the people of Tropico considering and voting upon the question of annexation to Glendale again?

The stability of a republican form of government depends upon the minority bowing to the will of the majority at least until the desire of the majority has been shown to be impractical.

These people who are insisting upon annexation to Glendale have used every possible means to belittle the city government of Tropico. Every stumbling block of which they could think has been placed in the way of this city's progress.

Suits were started to invalidate the act of incorporation, which prevented the city from accomplishing anything towards any practical progress in improving our streets, until a few weeks ago when these suits were thrown out by the courts as having no merit.

Then this annexation question is agitated again.

When annexation was first agitated those who were so much in favor of annexation were loud in their demands for street improvements but since the incorporation of Tropico how very quiet they have been regarding the improvement of their respective streets. They were very anxious to possess the machinery of the city of Glendale for the improvement of their streets but if they should use the machinery of Tropico for that purpose they could not loudly assert that "Tropico has been incorporated nearly a year and she has done nothing." They don't want Tropico to do anything. This election is called at this time so that Tropico may not be able to do anything. They can readily see that at the present rate of progress even as she has been hampered, unless they can carry annexation immediately they will not be able to carry it at any time. Street improvements and electric lights are not really wanted by them, these and other questions are used merely as subterfuges to enable a minority to dominate the majority.

If they really wanted these improvements they would have pressed these matters before the Trustees of Tropico and would have used their influence to aid the Trustees in accomplishing them, which has not been done except to protest occasionally.

Before the people of Tropico decide on a change from present conditions it is only logical to ask that the advantages held out to them should be of a tangible, palpable nature, apparent to unprejudiced inquirers. It would certainly be imprudent to change from a known condition to an unknown and untried one merely on promises of what Glendale can do for them. Promises are a somewhat weak consideration to accept for a substantial change such as is asked. Even supposing the people of Tropico had unbounded faith in the integrity of the present board of trustees of Glendale yet we must face the fact that within ninety days after consolidation an election must be held for new trustees and the entire personnel of that board may be altered, in which case men untrammelled by any promises that might have been made by their predecessors may be put in control.

If promises will influence us why not accept those of the men who next run for office in Tropico? We surely know them better than the Glendale men.

The things that should influence voters in this campaign should be, not promises, but present existing conditions. And what present actually existing advantages can Glendale offer Tropico over and above what she now has? Is it an electric lighting system? Glendale must take care of West Glendale first. We come second. If we issue bonds we can have a plant of our own in three months. Is it a better water system? Why issue good bonds to take over an old water plant for about a year when an entire change will be necessary when the Owens River water gets here. And even supposing we still think Glendale could give us better service in both these cases, before she can do anything for us Glendale must issue bonds, and what assurance have we that the people of Glendale will come forth and give us a two-thirds vote in favor of another burden on their shoulders merely to give us people here in Tropico something they already have? Nothing but promises. Are we wise to trust them?

Verdugo Wash.

There is one enterprise which the city of Glendale must soon face; an enterprise which doubtless forms one of the chief reasons for the eagerness of Glendale to acquire as big a bonding capacity as possible; and that is the restraint of the Verdugo Wash. Some people think that Tropico, also, is interested in that question, but if so her interest is as nothing compared with that of Glendale, being so far from the danger.

Now, if, under present conditions, Glendale assumes this undertaking, Tropico could, if she deemed herself interested, unite with her in the enterprise to any extent considered proper; or she could refuse to do so. But if the two cities are consolidated and the question of undertaking the project was raised Tropico could be burdened with a share of the cost if every voter here opposed it, the voters here being greatly outnumbered by those of Glendale and West Glendale.

This would be true, also, in many other cases.

A large number of streets in Glendale have been improved for several years and anyone who drives over them can readily see that they are greatly in need of repair.

Considerable has been done recently but Fourth street which was repaired this last summer is already showing the bumps again. Many of the streets were improved very cheaply. The fund for street work was largely increased this year but still there is not half enough to make the needed repairs. Our streets are being newly paved and will not need much repair for some time and our tax money will come in very handy to repair the old, cheaply laid streets in Glendale. Will we vote to tax ourselves to repair the streets of our neighbor or will we keep it or use it in keeping our own streets in good condition and not let them get into such a deplorable state?

It is claimed by advocates of consolidation that Tropico has no room in which to expand, and that, therefore, she should give up the race right now, without developing even the territory she has. The fact is that we have plenty of room in which to build a model city. Better a city of trim, well-paved streets and even rows of houses, than one thickly settled in some places and stretching out into sparsely settled untidy districts in others.

But why do we need more territory? Those proposing consolidation all tell us that it is with the ultimate view of becoming part of Los Angeles, and surely, by the time she has done her duty to the territory already available and developed it as it should be developed, it will be more than time for a union with Los Angeles.

Car Fares.

Another thing in which Tropico is vitally interested is the question of car fares. It is manifestly unfair to charge the same rate to Glendale and Casa Verdugo as to Tropico, but one reason, or excuse, for such action is that heretofore the two places have always been regarded as one and the same community, and it is more natural and convenient for the railroads to charge a uniform rate to one city, without regarding different streets in the same city—as witness the charge of twenty-five cents to Los Angeles whether the passenger gets off at Edendale or goes through to the depot at Sixth and Main. But if Tropico R. Cormack, Geo. H. Friedgen, F. H. that excuse will vanish, and it will not be long before the injustice of charging the same fare to different cities, one of which is so much farther away than the other will compel a change.

Extra Election.

Another thing for the voter to consider is the expense of this part proceeding. This agitation is such that if consolidation is effected must have two elections for t within a month or so of ea The election on consolidat take place on December 16th. within ninety days after the result of the electioon is certified to the Secretary of State an election MUST be held elect officers. By the express of the statute these officers can hold office until the next general election, which takes place the second Monday in April. Should we incur all this extra expense and the trouble and unsettled conditions incident to elections without some decided, material advantage?

Andy Stephenson, Chas. F. Story, C. R. Cormalk, Geo. H. Frudgere, F. H. Davis, H. D. Roberson, Chas. Jennings, Joe Mc. Fetters, Chas. H. Cushing, C. D. Nickelson, S. A. Pollock, Ed. D. Reynolds, Geo. Stine, J. A. B. Erskine, W. B. Pratt, M. M. Cook, S. O. Snyder, Pierre Gabalg, Geo. Dodson, J. B. Hickman, N. C. Burch, F. R. Jones H. P. Daniels, Al W. Payne, Fred D. Lee, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Mrs. J. E. Shuly, Mrs. D. H. Imler, Mrs. R. E. Bahrenburg, Mrs. S. A. Ayres.

EXPLANATORY CARD.

To the Editor:

I would like to correct an error which by some inadvertence crept into the last issue of your paper.

It was there a stated that I was appointed by the anti-consolidation committee to formulate arguments in opposition to consolidation with either Glendale or Los Angeles.

My recollection of the matter is that at a meeting of that committee numerous arguments were advanced by the different members against consolidation with Glendale, and I, as secretary, made notes of them. I was then asked to do the purely clerical work of writing up my notes for the consideration of the committee at a subsequent meeting, with the understanding that those arguments which received the approval of the committee at the next meeting were to be published by, and as the work of, the committee.

Nothing was said concerning arguments for or against consolidation with Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. PETTIT.

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CONSOLIDATIONISTS' REASONS REFUTED

The consolidationists of Tropico made public proclamation last week, through the medium of the SENTINEL, of their reasons for wanting to become a part of Glendale. These published reasons were few; were read with little interst and digested with no difficulty. They were received with neither enthusiasm on the part of their friends nor concern on the part of their opponents.. By their publication in the SENTINEL there was placed in the possession of every citizen a full statement of all the reasons the Consolidation Committee are willing to make public and stand by as the grounds of their consolidation. Let us examine them. The prelude to the committee's proclamation is:

That to attain a greatness to be proud of, Tropico should become a part of Glendale.

This proposition is in line with the belittleing of Tropico, for the aggrandizement of Glendale in which it is too much the habit of some of our good people to engage. Both are Cities of the Sixth Class, with equal powers and privileges, and neither one or both of them can become a city of the Fifth or any higher class than they are in now short of a population of ten thousand. Consolidation would be ineffective for the making of a greater City of either or both then they are now, singly or collectively. Furthermore, Tropico is not seeking to shine with a reflected glory.

TROPICO NOT NEEDED BY GLENDALE

The consolidaionists committee promise to show us next that, by becoming a part of Glendale, Tropico would not assume a single penny of its indebtedness, and furthermore that Glendale's present indebtedness is only one fourth what under the limit of the law it may be. Precisely. But don't we all know that? It is exactly for thet very reason we believe the people of Glendale are ready and willing to let the people of Tropico alone. They have no occasion for calling upon Tropico to bond itself for either protection against the floods of Verdugo wash or the acquisition of a larger water supply. The taxable wealth of Glendale is $2,016,640. The limit of its bond issue is, therefore, $504,160. If necessities demand, and the possibilities are they soon will, there is no obstacle of a legal nature in the way of an issue of $200,000 in bonds for the protection of the city and the property of its inhabitants from the destructive floods of the Verdugo Wash and an additional $200,000 for a submerged dam in Verdugo Canyon. True, with Tropico's $700,000 of taxable wealth added, its revenue resources would be increased and the limit of its bond issue extended $175,000, but we have confidence enough left in human nature to make us feel that the fair minded men and women of Glendale will not be influenced to bite at that little lure.

CONSOLIDATIONISTS REBUKED

Right here, in this connection, we will call attention to the "slap in the face." The consolidationists received from the Glendale NEWS of last week. It says:

"The arguments presented by Editor Burch of the Interurban Sentinel in last week's edition were indeed forceful. We would like to again remind Mr. Burch that Glendale is only responsible, as far as this election is concerned, for the calling of the election. The Glendale people had nothing whatever to do with the gathering of the names on the petition or the presenting of the petition. In fact, they had nothng to do with the affairs until the petition was presented to the Glendale trustees."

Naturally enough the inference is that the petition is loked upon as a piece of presumption on the part of the meddlesome intruders.

THAT ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

The Consolidationists propose to show us, also, that Glendale has an electric light plant, the service of which can be extended to Tropico cheaply and expeditously and without adding one cent to the tax levy. Possibly that is true, but Tropico proposes a plant of its own that will do a whole lot better than Glendale's will—first, because it will not pay two and one half cents per kilowat for electricity, but, with its own generator, generate it for half that sum, and second, because it will furnish the inhabitants of the City with lights at less than seven cents per kilowat, and light the streets of the City free.

THE WATER SERVICE

The consolidationists committee propose to show that no "relief from the present high rates and high handed treatment of the Water Company" can come or can be secured otherwise than by consolidation. In this the committee has undertaken its biggest job,—a job in which they must certainly fail as we believe and our reasons for so believing we will attempt to give:

In 1884-5 the tract of land, within which was the old town of Tropico, had, as an appurtenance attached to and running with the land about 1000 shares of the 10,000 shares or the tenth of the water of Verdugo Canyon. This appurtenant water, together with a right of way for its transmission from the Canyon, through what is now the City of Glendale, and the reservoir on Ninth street into which the water was emptied, was conveyed to the then purchasers of the land into which the tract was divided. This appurtenant water, pipe and reservoir right subsequently became and still remains the property of the Tropico Water Company, for the domestic and irrigating purposes of the people of Tropico. In the report of the Company to the Trustees last May, it was stated that this Canyon water, belonging to the Tropico Company, amounted to 20 inches, or 1,339,200 cubic feet of water a month, enough for a population of 10000 or more, or 1600 services, which at 75 cents a month would yield an income of $1,200 a month or $14,400 a year, and this from only one tenth of the canyon's water,—$144,000 a year from it all.

But Mr. Griswold tells us that so intricate are the complications of The Consolidate Water Company with the several other little original companies supplied from the canyon, that it will be impossible to regulate its rates with facility. This is inconceivable. We are aware that the Consolidated Water Company of Glendale has been engaged in the manipulation of Canyon water matters, but that they have gone to the extent of divesting the people of Tropico of their right to the enforcement of reasonable rate for water service by the Tropico Water Company, we do not believe,—we know it is not true. The idea that by going into Glendale, Tropico would improve its situation in water matters is simply absurd. What Glendale has done to bring about a necessity for more water than its former canyon supply afforded we have no means of knowing, but we do know that their proposition to develope water in Verdugo Canyon which Mr. Griswold is urging Tropico to consolidate with Glendale and join in is visionary in the extreme. We know that that experiment was tried out conclusively several years ago, at an expense of $25,000 of $30,000, and that it was then proved beyond a doubt that the canyon was yielding every inch of water that could be obtained from it by development.

ABOUT THAT CONSWOLLOWDATED WATER COMPANY

From the informtion Mr. Griswold has given us The Consolidated Water Company of Glendale, better named as above, it is, after all, a Water Company on paper only, in which Mr. Griswold is more of a victim than a victor, and by which the owners of the water of Verdugo Canyon are being held up and robbed to a finish. And why it is the ocnsolidationists should advocate going into Glendale in order to facilitate the operations of these men and rivit the cinch they have upon the distribution of the peoples water supply is beyond our comprehensions. They certainly do not understand the situation; what it is to have the income from the distribution of 150 inches of water that costs them nothing as a motive for promoting consolidation with consolidation with Glendale. If they did they would vote against the proposition to a man and woman of them, and join their forces with those of the city of Tropco for rescue from hands of these extortioners.

A FLAGRANT BREACH OF TRUST CASE

The Tropico Water Company is a public service corporation engaged in the business of supplying water to the City of Tropico and its inhabitants. According to the verified statements of the secretary of the comapny it has 20 inches of the water of Verdugo canyon for that service. According to Mr. Griswold this service and the water for it has been turned over to the Consolidated Water Company of Glendale, which it is proceeding to peddle out all over the country at the most extortionate rates imaginable.

Now this water is held in trust by the Tropico Water Company for the use and benefit of the people of Tropico, and to dinvert it or the proceeds of it, through a dummy or otherwise, for private gain, is a breach of trust for which the trust-holders are criminally liable, and for which the authorities of the city of Tropico should bring them to account.

HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG?

Why should there be more than one municipal government for the cities of Tropico and Glendale? is a question we have frequently heard asked. In all probability the names of these two cities, because of their equal beauty and grandure will be coupled with each other to the end of time as are those of the ancient "cities of the plain." With the same propriety the question might be: Why should there be more than one head to two neighboring families? or why should the cities of Pasadena and South Pasadena have more than one mayor?

Where Tropico begins and Glendale leaves off is well known to the citizens of both places.

Less than a year ago the electors of the old town of Tropico voted by a decisive majority, to set up a city government of their own.

Has anything happened since then to justify a reversal of that decision? If so, what in the name of goodness is it?

Speak out, consolidationists, and if it is not the same old straw that was threshed out so thoroughly eight or nine months ago, why then our grandmother was a dutchman.

Now just line yourselves up and call the roll to the question: Arn't you one of our crowd that got beat on the question of going into Glendale last spring?

Ducats to doughnuts you will say "Yes, but it was a no fair beat, and we want to play the game over again."

How long, oh Lord, how long is this child's play to continue?

THE EDITOR.

The Southern California Directory Company's Directory of Tropico, Glendale and vicnity is at hand and is a daisy.

The side walking of Central avenue has made it possible to walk on "marble slabs" from San Fernando Road to the foothills.

The fire extinguishing compound exhibited on Logan's lot by the Tropico Mercantile Company last Friday night impressed everybody with its eciency.

The Western Empire Company announce the prospective opening and marketing of the Mesnager Ranch which lies just north of the Cienegas of the Verdugo Ranch and within which rises the Tropico-Glendale water supply.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, of Cerritos avenue, had as dinner guests on Sunday last, Mrs. Alice Southwick and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Copp, of Boston, Mass., cousins of Mrs. Bancroft from whom she had been separated for twenty years. It was a very joyful gathering. J. Emerson Fry, of Toronto, Canada, brother of Edgar Fry, of Cerritos avenue was of the same party.

CHURCH NOTES

At the Presbyterian church Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning, Communion services will be held. All willing to join are cordially invited to do so.

Rev. Hatch will have for the subject of his evening sermon: "The Death of Absalom."

Friday evening Dr. Austin will deliver his celebrated lecture on Yellowstone Park, illustrated in colors, in the church auditorium. Lecture to begin at 7:30. Admission: Adults 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

The delay in the improvement of Glendale avenue is chargeable to the property owners along its lines alone City Engineer Lynch was delayed for months or until July 27, in establishing the street grade by reason of the failure of the street-front owners to turn over to the city the sidewalk strips. It therefore comes with a poor grace from them to put the blame for that delay on the trustees.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MAMMOTH MINSTRELS

Auspices of Bureau of Relief

Under the direction of E. M. Bonnell, and the foremost talent of Los Angeles, including the celebrated Philharmonic Quartette, 100 Black Moguls, 12 Vocal Stars, 10 funny end men, new songs, new jokes. Laugh factory opens at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Temple auditorium, Fifth and Olive streets, Los Angeles, December 1-2, 8 p.m.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. E. H. Weston, "who makes photographs worth while," advises an early engagement to those counting on Christmas photographs. Studio just north of Tropico avenue on Brand boulevard. Phones: Sunset 11-J; Residence 25-J.

INCUBATION SECRETS

Some wonderful discoveries have been recently made in this field, the most important being a new regulator for automatically controlling Heat, Moisture and Ventilation.

The Geo. H. Lee Company of 225 West Second street, Los Angeles, Cal., has just published a new incubator book that covers all of these new ideas fully, and which will be sent free to any interested person on request.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Rock pullets and cockerel, 8 months old, cheap;also black Orpington pullets; year old hens and cockerels;1 fine black Minorca cockerel; also rabbits. This is all first class stock. The best there is of its kind, and all so cheap. Call at corner of El Bonito avenue and Gardena avenue, in Richardson Tract. Rabbits also for sale.

FOR RENT or SALE—A beautiful home, 5-room house, furnished, 1249 Blanche avenue, Tropico.

TO RENT—Furnished room with use of kitchen. 1237 Park avenue.

SEEDS **J. D. SEYMOUR** SEEDS

San Fernando Road and Cypress Streets

Open for Business

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

New Seeds for the garden, lawn and farm; seeds that will grow. Poultry Feed and Supplies of every kind. Do not go to Los Angeles when you can get your feed and supplies here for less money. I handle only the BEST.

DELIVERY VERY PROMPT

Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, Alfalfa Seed recleaned free from chaff. Use the best Seed and the best Lawn Dressing if you want a good lawn. I have only the best.

Leg Bands, Egg Testers, Sulphur Candles, Sunflower Seed, Millet Seed, Bird Seed.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THIS TRADE

WANTED

You to know that if you have a good snap in Real Estate in Tropico, Glendale or anywhere in San Fernando Valley, I can furnish the buyer. I want lots, houses and acreage on the easiest possible Terms. What have you? See me for snaps.

D. D. MacDONALD

REAL ESTATE

MAIN OFFICE, 602 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles Phones: Main 1451. Home 60264
Glendale 311-J. Branch Office, Cor. Maple and Brand Blvd., Glendale

When you have gas piping to do or want to furnish your house with Gas Fixtures and Lights, Water Heater or Range Boiler, ring up and get an estimate from the

Tropico Stove and Light Co

E. L. Young, Prop.

New number: 115 South San Fernando Road—Sunset 292-J
We sell Gas Flat Irons, Mantles, Globes, Gas Hose and other supplies. Before going elsewhere

It Will Pay You

to look over our stock of New and Second Hand Gas Ranges and Hot Plates, Coal and Wood Stoves, Gasoline .and .Blue .Flame .Oil Stoves and Heaters of all descriptions.

We Repair All Kinds of Stoves

R. S. ROBINSON

CYCLERY

Appeal, Overland, National and Echo Bicycle Agency

FIRST CLASS REPAIRING — HARTFORD TIRES
North Store, Tropico Block — Sunset Phone 521-R
San Fernando Road — Tropico, Cal.

Tropico Harness Shop

Everything new and up-to-date. Repairing a specialty. Full stock of Collars, etc. All work guaranteed and given prompt attention. Shoes repaired.

J. L. Ferguson, Prop.
110 S. San Fernando Road — Tropico

MISSION RESTAURANT

Mr. J. C. Carter, Prop.

A First Class Eating House
Private Dining Room for Ladies and Parties

Chicken Dinners Every Sunday
Short Orders and Good Coffee
ICE CREAM SODA and CANDY

Cigars, etc

114 South San Fernando Road

Charles Hipp, Proprietors — Special Orders Solicited

TROPICO HOME

Bakery and Confectionery

ICE CREAM SODA and CANDY
Home Made Bread, Pies, Cakes and Cookies a Specialty
Sunset Phone, Glendale 140-J
San Fernando Road — Tropico, Cal.

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS ONE YEAR
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Nov. 10, 1910		Nov. 10, 1911	
Loans	$30,100.00	Loans	$65,700.00
Cash	19,300	Cash	30,000.00
Expense	770.00	Profits	2,400.00
Deposits	34,000.00	Deposits	92,900.00
		Banking House	9,000.00

The Young Men's Baraca Class Invites You To Hear

MR. LLOYD B. AUSTIN

Educational Director of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. in his Stereoption Lecture on

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. Austin is a pleasing speaker with a fine sense of humor.

Friday Evening, December 1st, 1911, at the Tropico Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School Building fund. Everybody Come. 7:30 P. M.

Admission...Children 15 Cents and Adults 25 Cents

CASH | *CASH* | *CASH*

TROPICO MARKET

JOHN RATHMEL, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

We now have an early delivery leaving at 7:30 a.m. to all parts of the city. Glassell Park, 9 a.m.

Give us your orders for your Thanksgiving turkey
Good Meats and Honest Weights, our Motto

MEAT THE VERY BEST
PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

Sunset 291 — TROPICO, CAL. — Home 523

Eyes Tested---Glasses Furnished

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Graduate Optometrist in attendance every day from 9 to 5. Evenings by appointment

Guernsey Jewelry Co.

604 West Fourth Street — Glendale, Cal.

TROPICO SHEET METAL WORKS

F. ASHTON, Prop.

All Kinds of Tin & Sheet Metal Work

Estimates Furnished — Prices Right
1420 San Fernando Road — Tropico, Cal.

Milk From McMullen's Dairy

Does Not Have to be Boiled to Make it Keep. We Own Our Own Stock and Handle Milk Under the Most Sanitary Conditions Cooled to Sixty Degrees, Bottled and Delivered Within One Hour After Milking

We are Positively the Only Dairy Under Medical and Veterinary Inspection in the Valley

REFERENCE: Glendale Sanitarium

Phones: Sunset, 154; Home, 1074

Tropico Interurban Sentinel's Thanksgiving Greeting to the City of Tropico

Historical and Descriptive

The site of the old Town of Tropico thirty years ago was little more than a barley field. It was constituted of portions of the "Dreyfus Tract" and the Rancho Santa Eulalia, parts of two of the Tracts into which the great Rancho San Rafael, of the Verdugos has been partitioned,—the Verdugos, whose ancestor, Don Josea Maria Verdugo, a corporal of he San Gabriel Mission Guard, received it, in 1774, by grant from the King of Spain for a cattle range (rancho). At the time of the American occupation, or advent of the "Gringos" its value was about 25 cents, or a drink of whisky an acre;—the price at which some of its grantees acquired large slices of it.

In 1884-5 the Dreyfus Tract was acquired by a syndicate and subdivided into parcels of ten to forty acres, or small holdings, sold off to "easterners" and planted in vines and trees.

At the time the top picture of the reverse side of this page was taken in 1905, nearly all the fields shown in it were producing wonderful crops of the far famed "Tropico Beauty" Strawberries.

These berry crops and the coming of the Los Angeles Electric Railway effected a magical impetus to the growth and development, shown by the second picture on the reverse hereof, taken in the early part of this year, 1911.

This view of Tropico is a mezzo-engraving on metal from a photograph by E. H. Weston, Tropico's noted young photographer, and is recognized as absoluely true to life and existing conditions at that time—not showing the past summer's growth, which has been remarkable in the extreme.

This view is from the hills of Tropico to the east looking west.

In the westen background are the Elysian hills and great Griffith park of the City of Los Angeles, with Los Feliz (The Happy) pass between them.

Over this pass, from Tropico to the ocean, has ben constructed a magnificient roadway, a completed part of the foothill system of "Good Roads" which the county has constructed.

In the northwest of the view are the "Narrows" of Los Angeles river, with the far-famed San Fernando valley in the distance. On the nearer right is shown an outline of the Verdugo mountains, a spur of the Sierra Madres.

In the foreground of the view is shown the location of the new City of Tropico—a city of 1500 inhabitants, incorporated and clothed with complete municipal powers.

The relief map following affords a comprehensive view of the great City of Los Angeles in its relations, as immediately contiguous, to the new City of Tropico and other parts of the San Fernando Valley beyond, to the north and north-west.

As the crow flies, the City of Tropico is five miles due north of the old Plaza of the Pueblo of Los Angeles, Its southwesterly limits correspond to the northeasterly limits of the City of Los Angeles, marked by the railway line of the Southern Pacific Company.

It will be seen from the last, or second "view" that there are still large areas of vacant lands in and adjacant to the City of Tropico, eminently desirable for homes, and next to the man without a country entitled to commiseration is the man without a home in the part of the great San Fernando valley of which the City of Tropico is the center of business activity and home development.

Much of the territory of the city is to the north of and east of the Tropico hills, from the westerly brow of which the "view" was taken, and is not therein shown. The greater part of it is acreage, but is being subdivided into desirable roomy lots.

In the south part of the city is the recent addition to and included within its corporate limits, the Richardson Tract. This is perhaps the most atractive subdivision into city lots of any tract in the city. In the last Summer it has experienced a fair growth in the addition of a number of handsome residences.

Along the Southern Pacific railway line on the westerly side of the City are numerous valuable factory sites Of these the most important is that of the Western Art Tile Company, the only one in its line on the Pacific Coast. Opposite the tile factory, on the Southern Pacific road are Thornton's Fruit Box and Basket Factory, The Tropico Lumber Company's Mills and Yard, and Ballantyn s Machine Shop.

In the immediate vicinity of these hives of industry will likely be located the city's proposed plant for generating electricity for lighting the City's streets, business houses and private residences, as well as furnishing power to its factories.

Tropico's church privileges and school facilities are on a par with those of any similar community on the coast. Indeed the Tropico rammar School and Union High School rank in the matter of efficiency with any in the State.

Special attention is directed to Tropico's proximity to the City of Los Angeles and her magnificent park perquisities, in which the people of this city have a welcome share. Also to the city's electric railway connection with Los Angeles, which promises a 5 cent fare in the near future. Also to the city's position in the direct line of benefits to flow from Owens River water and electric light and power supply. Also to the city's position with reference to the bed or washes of the Los Angeles river, which is properly accounted one of the city's most valued assets, of which this paper recently made the following mention:

"Study the possibilities of the river bed," is the advice of Mr. Bush, of Brooklyn, to the City of Los Angeles. It is advice that the City of Tropico may well take to itself and profitably consider. The river bed is separated from the City of Tropico by the Richardson ranch—a strip of land three-uarters of a mile wide by over a mile long, in all about 600 acres. It is wholly within the City of Los Angeles. It is vacant land. The "river bed" is a lopg stretch of "wash"—a sandy waste. It is to the possibilities of this unsightly waste that attenion is directed. Possibilities for industrial purposes. Possibilities which the City of Tropico should aim to possess the advantages of with all possible dispatch. What they mean to this community cannot begin to be imagined. The day is a hand when the winter floods that are the terror of all undertakings in the river's vicinity will be confined to a walled channel, every foot of the waste reclaimed and subjected to the uses of commerce and industry from which Tropico will have an impetus to growth and prosperity that no other project can give. The Richardson ranch is Tropico's largest asset. It lies within the limits of Los Angeles. It belongs with the City of Tropico. It will soon be subdivided and put upon the market.

GABAIG BLOCK AND K. OF P. HALL

ART TILE WORKS

Valley Machine Works
THOMAS H. HARRISON
PROPRIETOR
Park Avenue and San Fernando Road, Tropico

D. D. MACDONALD
Tropico Real Estate
Corner Maple and Brand Boulevard
GLENDALE, CAL.

Frank & Ripley Printing Co.
Job Printers
GABAIG BLOCK
San Fernando Road

DAVENPORT & MORGAN
Oldest Established Real Estate
LOAN AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
Tropico Avenue and Brand Boulevard

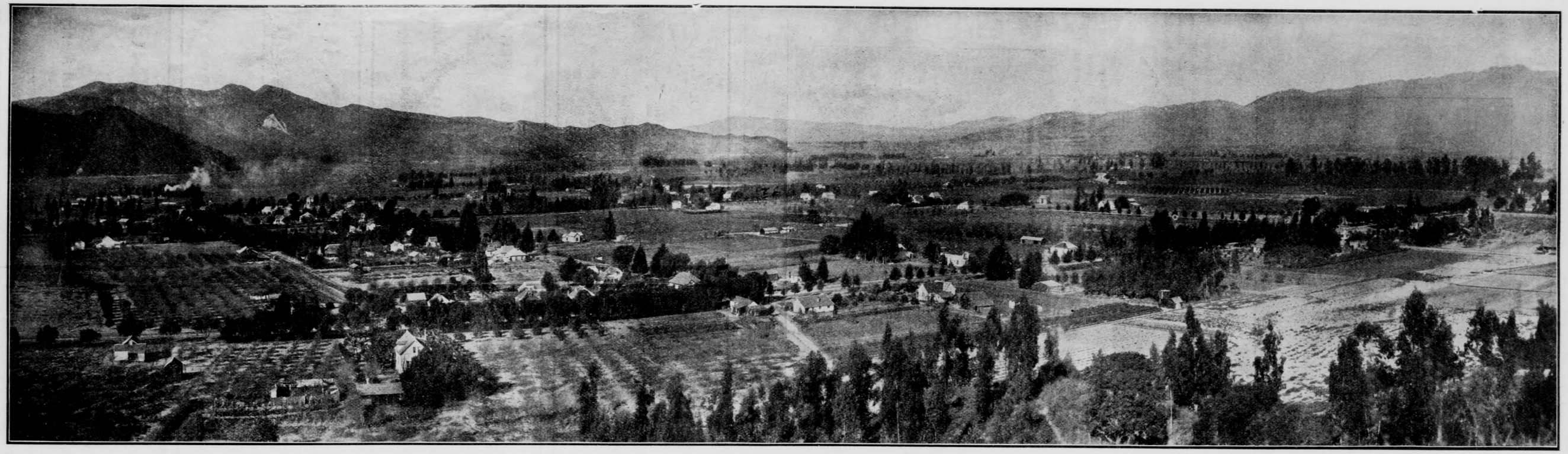
E. H. Weston
Photographer
BRAND BOULEVARD
Just North of Tropico Avenue

S.W.JOHNSON
Real Estate Agency
HOTEL TROPICO
SAN FERNANDO ROAD

BLACK & STEPHENSON
Real Estate in Tropico, Glendale and San Fernando Valley
Park and Brand Boulevard

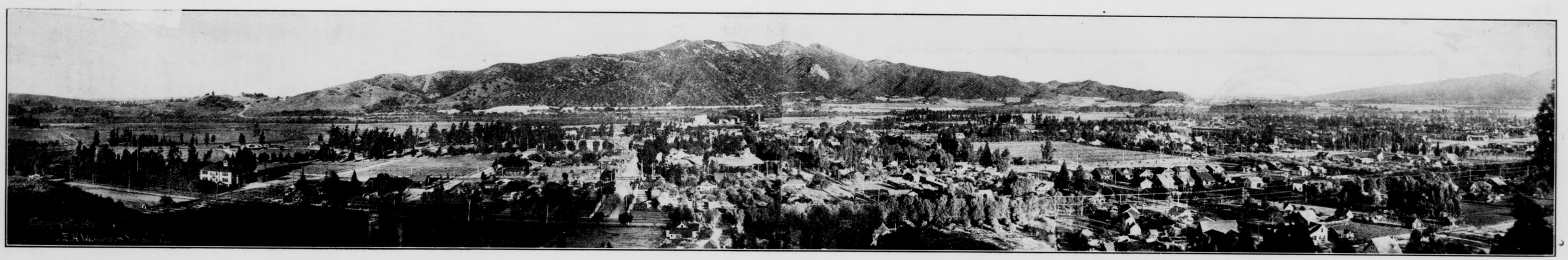
O. E. BURCH
Real Estate
Sale and House Rental Agency
SENTINEL OFFICE
TROPICO BANK BUILDING

O. S. and B. W. RICHARDSON
and the ESTATE OF W. C. B. RICHARDSON, Deceased
Owners of and Dealers in Real Estate
Tropico, California



Graham Photo, 119½ S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Birdseye View of Tropico, California, 1905



THE CITY OF TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, 1911

A Locality of Surprising Business Possibilities and Surpassing Attractiveness to Homeseekers

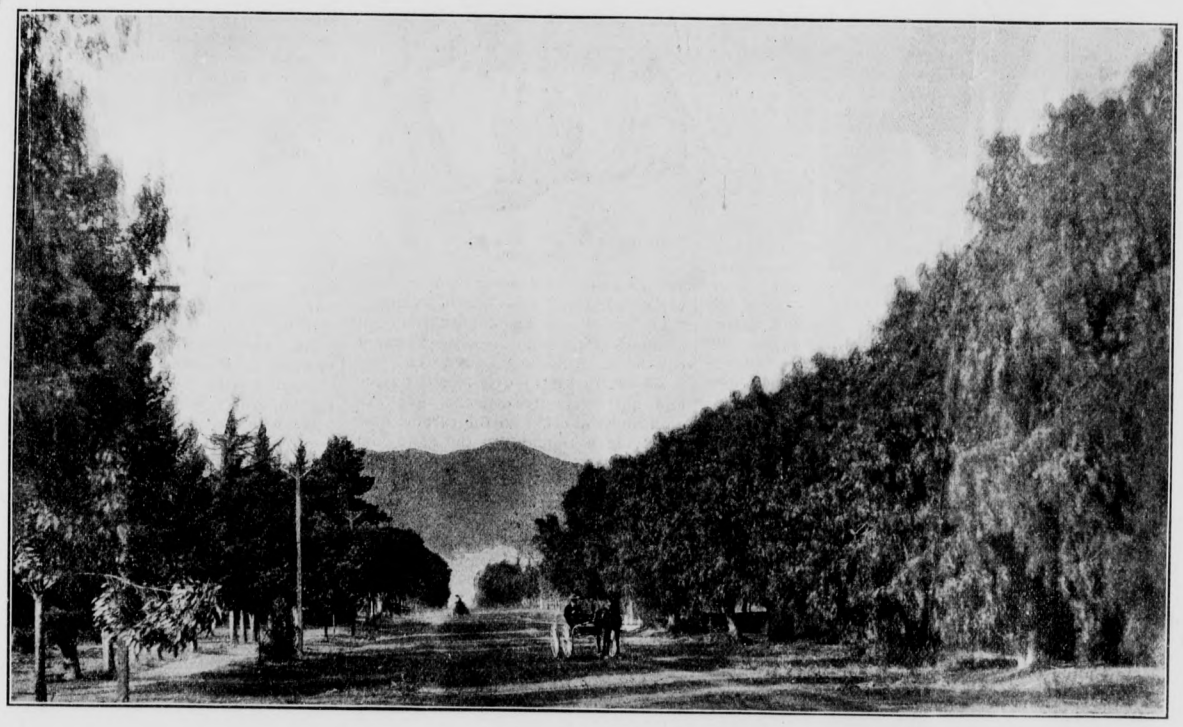
Only 15 Minutes from Sixth and Broadway, Los Angeles

Over an Electric Railway Line which is Set off with Scenic Views of Marvelous Beauty

TOPOGRAPHICAL RELIEF MAP OF LOS ANGELES AND TROPICO—LOOKING NORTH

TROPICO GRAMMAR SCHOOL

TROPICO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



CENTRAL AVENUE, TROPICO

BANK OF TROPICO

BUSINESS STREET, SAN FERNANDO ROAD

TROPICO - GLENDALE UNION HIGH SCHOOL

TROPICO AVENUE

GOD'S COMMANDS FOR THANKS ARE BUT LOVING REQUESTS.

By Rev. Dr. RUSSELL H. CONWELL of Philadelphia.

GOD commands us to give thanks, and all his commands are but directions to do those things which are for our good. His commands are in reality but loving requests.

Thanksgiving day is but a reminder of the great privileges and of the blessing which all receive who train themselves to give thanks.

It is of far more benefit to the recipient of a Christmas present to be grateful than it is to receive a gift itself. It is very wise to be grateful for last year's Christmas presents.

Cultivate a habit of mind which will make you grateful to God and to all your friends and ancestors, for with a grateful heart you will appreciate much more and be in every way a better and happier man.

AN INDIAN THANKSGIVING

Pueblos of New Mexico Do the "Rabbit Hunting Dance."

THE Pueblo Indians of the new state of New Mexico have a day for thanksgiving and prayer contemporaneous with that of the paleface. Their prayer is a dance. That is the Pueblo Indian method of praying to the Great Spirit. The prayer dance is held in the latter part of November, according to the phase of the moon by which their days are regulated. The festival is known as the "rabbit hunting dance." Each village has a festival. There is a generous attendance of Pueblos, and whites are admitted as spectators. The villages of Zuni, Acoma and Taos, being remote, are seldom visited by white people on these festivals, but the one at Isleta, a few miles from Albuquerque, is more generally attended, especially by tourists.

When the chief of the village has officially designated the day the official crier mounts to the top of the "estufa," or place of worship, and announces that the prayer dance of the rabbit hunt will begin at daylight on the stated day. Runners are sent out to notify the Pueblo ranchers.

The dancers are dressed in white cotton pantaloons and cotton skirts of all colors, and some wear loose cotton gowns reaching to the feet. Crown hats with broad colored bands are most generally worn, yet some wear the paleface hat. Others are hatless and let their hair hang down over their backs. Each dancer carries a gun. Three or four men are standing at the head of the line, and they are given the signal by striking on a wooden drum, rattling gourds partly filled with pebbles and singing the song of the rabbit hunt, a slow, monotonous chant, punctuated with an occasional grunt.

When the music starts the line begins to sway, the men at first moving only their bodies. Then they put their feet in motion, raising each alternately without moving from their position. Later they chant the song and thump the ground with their feet more rapidly and violently, and then they give a yell and trot around the square, one following in the other's footsteps in time to the song and music. After making the round they break into circles after the manner of a quadrille, and the square is filled with parties of dancers. The men forming the circle do not join hands, for they need them in executing the movements with their guns in imitation of the hunt, showing how they will kill the rabbit on the morrow. The circles dance in a direction opposite to the course of the sun—that is, from west to east. This ceremony is repeated several times.

At first the dance is fast and furious, but finally decreases to a mere "hippety-hop" movement and then into the primary movement. The Indians continue their chant and dance as long as strength and breath remain.

Dear Old Thanksgiving Day.

I remember, I remember
Thanksgivings long ago.
The day was always crisp and bright,
The ground was white with snow.
Neath buffalo robes we nestled close
In our big double sleigh
And dashed away to grandmamma's
To spend a happy day.

I remember, I remember
The farmhouse kitchen clean,
Upon whose shining, painted floor
No speck was ever seen.
And, oh, the appetizing sights
The pantry shelves would show,
Where pickles, doughnuts, tarts and cheese
Stood in a tempting row.

I remember, I remember
The turkey of great size,
The squash and turnips, homemade bread
And golden pumpkin pies.
Grandpapa's bent and hoary head
I never can forget
(I wonder if the dear old man
Can be a-living yet!)

I remember, I remember—
Oh, I guess that's enough!
I really can't write any more
Of this old fashioned stuff.
I only know of it from books,
But this thought gives me joy—
We're further from that sort of thing
Than when I was a boy.

—Judge

The Doom of the Turk

By THEODORE H. BOICE

NOW the turkey's days are numbered, and he won't have long to wait,
For the proclamation's issued fixing our Thanksgiving date.
At the end of this November there will be a royal feast,
And we'll hear a cry for turkey from the highest to the least.

There'll be pumpkin pie and fixin's down each eager throat to toss,
There'll be many palate ticklers and the tart cranberry sauce,
And there'll be a lot of dainties some will feel inclined to shirk,
But not one of all the eaters will decline a slice of turk.

There'll be children, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts,
With the turkey on the table as the object that enchants,
And if they are still as hungry as on feasting days before
They'll not stop at one good serving, but will pass their plates for more.

There'll be trouble for the carver, though he tries to do his best,
When too many call for drumsticks and too many want the breast;
There'll be frequent calls for "stuffing" in the most persuasive tones,
And before the feast is ended there'll be nothing left but bones.

So get ready, Mister Gobbler, and get ready, Mistress Hen,
For Thanksgiving day is coming, and you'll see your finish then.
Now, at last, your days are numbered, and you won't have long to wait.
At the end of this November you'll be smoking on the plate.

CASWATTER'S TURKEY

ART AND A THANKSGIVING DINNER

ON Nov. 23 things looked pretty gloomy for Sebastian Caswatter. He had intended to celebrate Thanksgiving day as it should be celebrated, with all the proper accompaniments. But the trouble was that Caswatter did not know just exactly where the money was to come from. With rare providence he had set apart a five dollar bill from the sale of his "Prometheus," but the coal had run out, and more had to be bought.

"Never mind," said Caswatter; "I'll take that 'Autumn Sunset' down to Perdigan tomorrow. I'd made up my mind that I'd keep it if I couldn't get a hundred for it, but if Perdigan wants it for fifty he can have it."

Mrs. Caswatter almost wept, for she knew how much her artist husband thought of that "Autumn Sunset." He would almost rather have parted with his "Solitude" or his "Gloaming" or his "Achilles In His Tent." It was a masterpiece. "Solitude," "Gloaming," "Achilles" were also masterpieces. There were few things that Caswatter painted that were not masterpieces. The great difficulty with them was that they would not sell.

"But, then," Caswatter would say, "I don't paint to sell. It is my misfortune that I believe in art. I follow my ideals as Michelangelo, Guido and Burne-Jones followed theirs. I suffer from neglect now, but the time will come when I shall be recognized."

On the 24th Caswatter took the "Autumn Sunset" under his arm and offered it to Perdigan. But Perdigan declined to give him the fifty for it—in fact, he wouldn't have it at any price. Caswatter bore his disappointment with an air of indifference, but he felt it nevertheless, and it was with a rueful face that he met Mrs. Caswatter on his return.

He went upstairs to his attic studio and began to pace the floor in great agitation. He was an artist, but he was also a father, and the thought of little Leonard's disappointment when invited to sit down to pork chops was maddening, and the pork chops seemed inevitable. As he walked and gnawed his beard his eye fell upon "Solitude," and he made a sudden resolve. He would have that Thanksgiving dinner at all costs. He wrapped the picture carefully in the paper that he had just taken off the "Autumn Sunset" and started out.

Perdigan looked at it with his under lip pushed out and said:

"Well, I'd like to make you an offer for it, but—you see, it isn't the sort of thing that sells. I'll tell you, though, if you would like to leave it here I'll do the best I can with it on a commission."

"I suppose you wouldn't care to advance me a little on it?" said Caswatter.

"Why, I'd like to, but you know that's altogether against our rules."

"I'll leave it," said Caswatter.

Caswatter went back to his studio and did some more walking. Usually he dismissed household cares easily from his mind, but this dinner he had counted on so surely. He could see it—actually see it. He laughed savagely and, sitting down before his easel, began to sketch the outlines of a mammoth turkey. Then the idea took him, and he forgot his woes. Gradually the turkey took shape and form, and a celery glass topped with a fringing bouquet of stalks and leaves appeared beside it, then a bowl and a background of pies. He drew up his stool closer and began to spread on color and worked more and more feverishly until the waning light forced him to desist.

Early on the morning of the 25th he arose and attacked his "Barmecide's Feast" with undiminished fury. By 11 o'clock it was finished. He took it down into the little dining room, set it up on the mantelpiece and then called Mrs. Caswatter to look at it. "There's your Thanksgiving dinner," he said. "We'll look at that and imagine it's real."

Mrs. Caswatter was visibly impressed. "What a genius you are!" she said admiringly. "That turkey looks as if it had just been taken from the oven. I can smell it. And the cranberry sauce!"

At 12 o'clock Mrs. Caswatter tapped at her husband's door. "My dear," she said, "I hate to disturb you, but Mr. Tublin, the grocer, is down below. He says he's called for the balance of his account. I told him you were busy, but he said he'd like to see you and he'd wait."

Caswatter groaned. "Well, I'll be right down, dear," he said.

When he went downstairs he found Tublin in the dining room standing before the turkey picture, open mouthed with admiration.

"A fine picture that, sir," he said with feeling.

"About that balance—how much is it?" asked the artist.

"It's only five thirty-five," replied the grocer. "I was just passing, and—I never saw a prettier piece of work than that. It'd make a dandy thing for my window."

"You look in next week some time and I'll pay you," said Caswatter.

"Much obliged," said the grocer absently. "Now, that picture—I wonder where I could buy one like it."

"You can have that for a ten dollar bill," said Caswatter.

The grocer instantly produced a fat pocketbook and, taking out a bill, laid it on the table and advanced to the picture.

"Here; it's wet yet," said Caswatter.

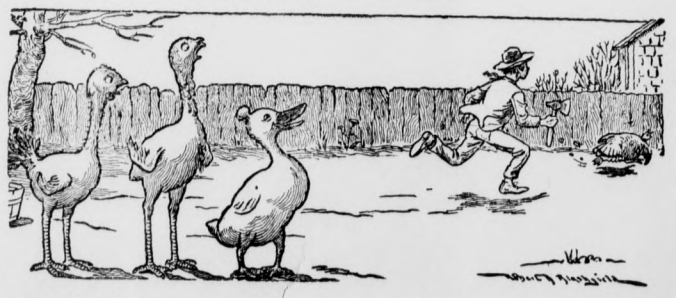
"So it is," said the grocer. "Well, I must handle it carefully. That's going to help trade this afternoon and this evening. Good day, Mr. Caswatter."

Caswatter looked at the ten dollar bill on the table. Then he smote his forehead.

"Oh, art!" he cried in anguish.

But an exact replication of the pictured turkey smoked on his table the next day. And if when his last piece of pumpkin pie was consumed Caswatter was not thankful he certainly looked it.

REVENGE IS SWEET.



The Duckling: "There goes the old turk that laughed at us for being kits. And tomorrow's Thanksgiving day. Oh, say, duckies!"

THANKSGIVING'S HILARIOUS ORIGIN

Funny Side of Good Governor Bradford's First Big Feed.

By WILL ALLEN.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD of the New England colony did not, as many people think, invent Thanksgiving in 1621, and if he claimed to it was an out and out infringement on previous patents, for many people of many countries, even far back in Bible history, had been setting aside times for feasts and rejoicing when they cut their oats, corn, squashes and other conveniences in the fall of the year.

But nevertheless the governor and his colonists no doubt broke the record for intensity of thankfulness, for, having so very little to be thankful for, the job could be done up in fine shape and not be neglected on any point.

SOME INDIAN WITH A CRUDE, PRIMITIVE SENSE OF HUMOR.

During the voyage over on the somewhat unsteady Mayflower if any one had so much as suggested a hearty Thanksgiving dinner he or she would most probably have been tossed over the rail, and some one of us today would be minus a pilgrim ancestor.

It is said that the rough trip over was the real cause of the pilgrims utterly losing their sense of humor and always carrying around such long faces.

Anyhow, hardships began right at Plymouth rock, for everybody was just crazy to set foot on something solid, and naturally there were some jostling and elbowing in the rush. The rock was never constructed for much of a crowd and, besides this, was real slick around the edges where the tide had washed up a few old jellyfish, so those who secured standing room only skidded off into the ocean without their rubbers on and got wet feet, which, as every one knows, is a bad thing to do in December anywhere along the New England coast. Of course these proceedings wound up with coughs, colds in the head and sore throats, which filled up the hospital right from the start.

As is usual in Massachusetts, there was no policeman around to handle the crowd or all this might have been avoided. It was a mighty bad winter, and, according to the accounts of the sufferers themselves, "lyons" roared and "wolves sat on their tayles and grinned," and if the Indians had not done any worse life would have been much more attractive in Plymouth.

But soon after landing in snooping around a deserted indian village several baskets of corn, two pumpkin seeds and a recipe for mince pie were found, so that a foundation for the first planting was assured, which at least gave the people something to look forward to.

All this time marvelous appetites were being developed for the big feed in the fall, for, not yet having become

THE ONLY HEIFER CALF IN THE COLONY.

familiar with the location of the best grocery stores and meat markets, the colonists were on a diet principally of little neck clams (much cheaper then than now) and eels, which they trod out of the mud at low tide with their bare feet.

This undoubtedly brought into play the stern bearing [illegible] of character of these old fellows more than anything else, for what [illegible] it must have taken to feel a cold, squirming eel suddenly wriggle up between one's bare toes and not lose any dignity or give way to unseemly remarks!

Spring came, and the planting was done under very trying circumstances, for the would be agriculturists could hardly stoop over to [illegible] a grain of corn but that some Indian with a crude, primitive sense of humor would let loose an arrow.

However, the crops did splendidly and were well attended, you may be sure, for the clam and eel diet was losing popularity.

The pumpkins spread all over the place and were diligently "bugged" every day to save the vines, and the extra shoots (technically known as "suckers") were all cut off the corn and fed to the only heifer calf in the colony in hopes that she might be induced to grow up and become a mature cow some day.

The harvest was so abundant that they even spared one pumpkin for the children to make a jack-o'-lantern of, and by working all day and praying all night everything was at last got in.

Now, Governor Bradford noticed how tired, thin and thankful everybody looked, and the most appropriate thing he could think of in the way of celebration was to set aside three days to see how big a hole they could eat in the harvest.

All fell right in with this unique notion and set to with a will making preparations.

Men were sent out gunning for turkeys, geese and other feathered poultry, barring crows and Indians. The old flintlock guns kicked so that while the bullet killed one bird the pilgrim progressing through the air in the opposite direction would crush out the life of another unsuspecting fowl which merely considered himself an innocent bystander until so rudely sat upon.

However, this was a great saving of ammunition, and the hunters soon returned with bruises and game a-plenty.

The Indians, getting a whiff of mince pie with brandy sauce and other evidence of a "heap big" free lunch, immediately became friendly and flocked in to town with their best feathers on and belts let out to the last hole.

This incident gave rise to the custom which we follow to this day of always inviting outsiders in to Thanksgiving before they get a chance to come without asking.

It was a merry time indeed. Everybody would sit down and eat awhile, then go out and run races with the Indians (which had been done theretofore under very different circumstances) until the violent exercise had so aided digestion that they could eat again.

So, taking it all in all, the feast was such a great success and took so with the public that Manager Bradford decided to reproduce it every year, and thus the grand old custom has come

"WOLVES SAT ON THEIR TAYLES AND GRINNED."

down to the present day, where some are overfed and some are underfed.

That is where the old pilgrims got the best of us—they fared and shared equally in want and abundance.

We sit down to overloaded boards and hurriedly give thanks, one eye shut and the other on the turkey, never giving a thought to the rows and rows of little teeth with no drumsticks to gnaw or the thousands of mouths that would water at the very scraps from our tables.

Let us back up a few hundred years in spirit this Thanksgiving, good people, and go out and fill somebody up that needs it, then come back to our own meals with that good old fashioned thankfulness whetting up our appetites.

Simple Decorations For Table.

As Thanksgiving is a national custom it becomes us to treat it handsomely and make it not only a feast to the palate, but to the eye. Nothing can do this so well as the adornment of the table with flower and leaf and vine.

If you haven't a brilliant little scarlet poinsettia for the center of this table, now is the time and place for the dish of ferns you brought in some time ago from the wet places before the frost had touched them to withered gold and for a wreath-like flat arrangement about it on the snowy cloth of the small leaves of the whortleberry (pressed immediately after plucking), with all their rich tints of orange and carmine yet unfaded. If, however, you are so fortunate as to have an "akebia vine" anywhere on the premises you can have the preferable living green. This is a Japanese hardy vine, acclimated over here for perhaps a century, whose curious flowers of a reddish purple, male and female in one pendulous cluster, belong to the heats of summer, but whose small leaves are green and delicate even in midwinter.

But if you have foregathered none of these things you can purchase a little pot of maidenhair fern and can lay the sprays around the centerpiece and up and down the table just before the guests are seated, as they shrivel so soon. You can hardly have a prettier effect than this in its pure green white contrast unless there is added to it a tiny boutonniere at every place, made only of a single bud, together with a leaf of the rose geranium.

THANKSGIVING IN THE PRISONS

In All States the Incarcerated Get a Good Dinner.

IF you were in prison—and the reader may be for all that—you wouldn't feel particularly like giving thanks, would you? Yet the prisoners in penitentiaries and jails have special reason to be thankful on Thanksgiving day, for then it is that they get the best dinner of the year, even better than those served on Christmas and the Fourth of July when special dinners are served to incarcerated people.

Thanksgiving day is celebrated in the poorhouses and prisons as well as in palaces and churches. It dawns for the pauper as well as for the prince, and sometimes means more to the poor man than to the millionaire. There are no more contented Thanksgiving diners than those who will partake of their dinners behind the bars and no better appetites to be found than theirs.

Thanksgiving day is one of the great days in the state prisons, paradoxical as that may seem. Christmas day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving are the three milestones that mark off the

NO BETTER APPETITES TO BE FOUND.

convicts' year, for those are the only three days of the 365 when they are allowed to speak aloud and even to sing, if they wish. And on those days also they enjoy a bountiful repast of much better quality than usual.

In the almshouses also Thanksgiving day is marked by a specially good dinner and a relaxation from work and discipline. Some of the specially favored paupers will receive boxes of food or of fruit from friends, and there is great rejoicing. The usual pall of misery is lifted for a day, and smiles are seen on sad faces and light in eyes long dimmed by age or sorrow.

At the Kings county almshouse, in Flatbush, N. Y., the recurrence of Thanksgiving day is an event looked forward to by the inmates, some of whom take pride in their long terms of life there. In the women's wards especially there is a truly feminine atmosphere of expectancy and excitement. There is gossip about the dinner in anticipation as well as a certain furbishing up of the uniform dress worn, as though in preparation for some social function.

Thanksgiving there is celebrated by a special church service in the morning, after which a period of rest and conversation is enjoyed. Then at noon there is a bountiful feast of chicken and turkey, with cranberry sauce and potatoes. And there is tea, dear to the palate of the lady pauper.

There are many young faces among the women who will eat their Thanksgiving dinner at this almshouse. Some of them have been committed as vagrants, but their faces are happier

THERE IS GOSSIP ABOUT THE DINNER.

than many of the women's faces one sees in the cars and the shops of New York.

At Blackwell's island workhouse, where New York city offenders are held, the dinner will be a bountiful feast of chicken, with the usual accompaniments, for both men and women. Many of the tramps at present sojourning there make a special endeavor to get ten days in the workhouse in order to enjoy the holiday feast.

A Thanksgiving Menu.

Boiled fish.
Broiled chicken with oyster sauce.
Mashed potatoes. Beets. Onions.
Squash. Mashed turnips.
Roast turkey, cranberry jelly.
Assorted pickles.
Plum pudding, brandy sauce.
Apple, mince, squash and pumpkin pies.
Cider. Nuts. Apples. Raisins.
Cheese. Coffee.